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ESTABLISHED 1887



The Prince and Princess of Wales left St. Mary's Hospital on Tuesday with their baby boy.

## Royal Heir Apparent Goes Home

By R. W. Apple Jr.  
*New York Times Service*

LONDON — The Princess of Wales and her still-unnamed son went home Tuesday night, less than 24 hours after the birth of the heir apparent to the British throne.

Wearing a lime-green, polka-dotted smock and smiling radiantly, the 20-year-old princess walked out of St. Mary's Hospital in West London shortly before dinnertime. She was carrying the new

prince, so tightly swaddled in white that only part of his face was visible. Prince Charles accompanied them on the ride back to Kensington Palace.

When the royal threesome appeared, great cheers arose from the crowds.

As 41-gum salutes boomed across London — fired in Hyde Park and at the Tower of London — Queen Elizabeth II saw her third grandchild Tuesday morning for the first time. Diana's father, Earl Spencer, and her mother, Mrs. Frances Shand Kydd, also visited her.

Like other members of the family, Lord Spencer was in an ebullient mood, describing the new prince as the "most beautiful baby I have ever seen." Asked if the nanny had seen her charge yet, he replied, "I'm not the nanny. I'm the ... What?"

"I'm the grandfather." Buckingham Palace said that the princess, who was Lady Diana Spencer before marrying the Prince of Wales last July 29, had been overwhelmed by the public response. More than 700 telegrams came in overnight, the palace said, including one from President Reagan. More than 1,800 presents have arrived, and so many flowers were delivered that most of them had to be diverted to other London hospitals.

In a pub near the hospital, the proprietor offered diners "all" at half price. He explained: "I'm a royalist, mate, a terrible royalist. It's been a great month; what with the victory in the Falklands, the World Cup and now this."

Asked whether he had chosen a name yet, Prince Charles replied, "No, but I'm not going to let you know now, even if I have."

William Hill, a London betting firm, made George an even-money favorite Tuesday for the name of the Prince and Princess of Wales's son, followed by James, Charles, Edward, David, Philip and Louis.

The child is first in line after his father to the British throne, and the parents are expected to choose a traditional English name. Buckingham Palace said the boy's title would be Prince (followed by his first name) of Wales. His father's title is simply the Prince of Wales.

"We are in a state of extreme political and economic tension

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
BEIRUT — Israel and Syrian forces fought near the Beirut-Damascus highway Tuesday in what appeared to be their biggest clash since declaration of a cease-fire June 11. Israel announced a new truce after several hours of fighting, but there was no immediate word from Syria.

In Beirut, Israeli planes bombed

the city's western sector for the first time in nine days, and Lebanese state radio said Israeli gunboats resumed shelling residential areas of the city, causing "heavy casualties."

The new bombardment of

Beirut followed incessant Israeli land and sea shelling of West Beirut on Monday.

There were unconfirmed reports that Iranian troops fought against the Israelis in Lebanon for the first time.

Israel Radio announced the

cease-fire with Syrian forces would take effect at 6 p.m. Tuesday.

It said that Simcha Ehrlich, the

deputy prime minister, agreed to

the cease-fire after conferring by

telephone with Prime Minister Elias

Menachem Begin, who was in the

United States.

Proposed by Philip C. Habib, the

U.S. presidential envoy, who was in

Beirut seeking a solution to the

Banana crisis, the radio said.

It also said that Israel had insis-

ted that the truce be conditional on

Syria also holding its fire.

The cease-fire announcement

was designed to end a sudden esca-

lating

of fighting Tuesday in which Israe-

li tanks, preceded by an in-

tense air and artillery bombard-

ment, advanced in the mountains

east of Beirut.

A Palestinian communique

called the fighting "one of the

major battles of the war" in Lebanon.

With an artillery duel raging

only four miles (6.5 kilometers)

further east, the National Salva-

tion Council of Lebanese leaders

met for two hours in the Israeli-

encircled palace of President Elias

Eshkol.

Sarkis in suburban Baabda to seek

a compromise formula for an

Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian dis-

pute around Beirut.

For the first time, the council in-

vited Mr. Habib to join its discus-

sions. Premier Shafiq al-Wazzan

later announced

important and

tangible progress.

In a meeting with reporters after

the meeting, Mr. Wazzan said the

council informed Mr. Habib of its

unanimous approval of a

position

which could serve as the prelude to

solving the political situation in

which we are living.

He did not explain what posi-

tion

the council approved, but left,

israeli leader Walid Jumblatt, who has

repeatedly protested in the last

few days with Yasser Arafat, the

PLO leader, said Mr. Habib was

asked to demand a renewed Israeli

guarantee to observe cease-fires

with the Syrians and the

Palestinians.

The Israeli military command

accused the Syrians of breaking

the existing cease-fire on Tuesday

with a "heavy barrage" of artillery

fire from positions around the

Syrian garrison at Hammana, 16 miles

east of Beirut. The Israeli re-

turned the fire and called in air

strikes on the Syrian gunners, the

communiqué said.

Syrians said the Syrian troops

could only be removed "at the

request of an Arab summit meet-

ing."

The Israeli military com-

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The Palestinian news agency

WAFFA said the Israeli

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## U.S. Senators Argue Heatedly With Begin Over Lebanon Crisis

By Fred Farris  
*International Herald Tribune*

**WASHINGTON** — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin met sharp new criticism from U.S. lawmakers Tuesday about Israel's incursion into Lebanon, with one senator calling it the angriest encounter he had seen with a foreign leader.

The session with 36 members, including most of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, followed the pattern of criticism Mr. Begin met Monday in meetings with House members.

Tuesday, Sen. Paul Tsongas, Democrat of Massachusetts, said afterward: "In my eight years in Washington, I have never seen such an angry session with a foreign head of state." And Sen. Larry Pressler, a South Dakota Republican, said Mr. Begin met a great deal of criticism from senators, including some who usually support Israel.

This is the first time I have seen such a confrontation between the prime minister of Israel and senators in terms of head-to-head disagreement," Sen. Pressler said. "He is taking question after question and just hitting them head on not budging an inch."

"Absolute Candor"

Mr. Begin himself called the closed meeting "a very lively discussion" involving "absolute candor" but he said he believes "the majority of the U.S. Senate and House will continue to be friends of Israel."

Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, said later: "I think anyone you have a conflict of this magnitude it puts a strain on friendships, but I don't think there will be any permanent dislocation" of U.S. relations with Israel.

The Capitol Hill encounter followed a breakfast meeting between Mr. Begin and Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., in which both men expressed hope that a lasting settlement to the crisis in Lebanon, including a pullout of both Israeli and Syrian troops, may soon be realized.

Mr. Begin, who left later Tuesday for Israel, said "results may be in the offing," and Mr. Haig, standing alongside, said he was hopeful for "a positive outcome in the hours ahead."

Although neither would give details, Mr. Haig called their 90-minute session "both productive and positive."

The breakfast meeting appeared in contrast to official characterizations of Mr. Begin's two-and-a-half-hour meeting Monday with President Reagan, which a senior

administration official described as "bordering at times on direct, and even blunt."

That official emphasized the president's "deep concern that the hostilities in Lebanon be terminated at the earliest possible date, that the withdrawal of Israeli forces be accomplished expeditiously and that above all, in an urgent sense, that humanitarian actions be taken immediately to provide for the welfare of noncombatants involved."

Mr. Reagan was described as upset by the heavy number of casualties and the destruction caused by Israel's two-week-old incursion into Lebanon, and some of the president's top advisers reportedly have advocated a U.S. reaction of coolness and possibly public rebuke for the Israeli actions.

After the meeting with Mr. Haig, Mr. Begin said that Israel's conditions for the withdrawal of Israeli forces and settlement of the Lebanese conflict are that all foreign forces, including Syrian troops and Palestinian guerrillas, withdraw and that a strong central government be established.

The U.S. objectives, Mr. Haig said, are a withdrawal of forces, a stronger central government and establishment of conditions so that "never again" will Israel be threatened by terrorist attacks from Lebanon.

This echoed the softer line that Mr. Reagan took publicly after his meeting with the Israeli prime minister. He said that he agreed with Mr. Begin "that Israel must not be subjected to violence from the north, and the United States will continue to work to achieve these goals and to secure withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon."

But Mr. Reagan reserved judgment on committing U.S. troops to the peacekeeping force that Israel seeks, saying he would decide this on the basis of the best interests of the United States.

Tuesday morning, Mr. Begin said the new shooting in Lebanon, which included attacks by Israeli planes on Syrian gun positions after an artillery duel between the two sides, resulted from Palestinian forces firing first at the Israelis. "If the PLO ceases firing at us, we shall not fire at them," he said.

**Caledonian Council Leader**

*Reuters*

**NOUMEA**, New Caledonia — The new governing council in the French South Pacific territory of New Caledonia elected a prominent independence movement politician, Jean-Marie Tjibaou, as its leader Tuesday.



*The Associated Press*  
Smoke rose Tuesday from a gasoline station in predominantly Moslem West Beirut after it was hit by an Israeli artillery shell.

## U.S. Lease Protested By Marshall Islanders

By Walter Pincus  
*Washington Post Service*

**WASHINGTON** — The government of the Marshall Islands and U.S. Army security guards have arrested 13 of about 400 landowners who staged a sit-in on Kwajalein Island, headquarters of the U.S. Pacific Test Range.

The demonstrators are unhappy with financial arrangements for lease of the island reached last month between negotiators for the Marshall Islands government and the United States.

Despite the arrests late Sunday, similar sit-ins involving about 100 additional islanders and their families were reported Monday to have spread to three other islands in Kwajalein atoll, whose wide lagoon is the recovery zone for strategic missiles launched from Vandenberg Air Force Base, 4,200 miles (6720 kilometers) away in California.

President Amata Kabua of the Marshall Islands flew to Kwajalein to try to resolve the situation before it has an impact on the U.S. missile program.

The landowners had an agreement, which ran out in September,

to rent their land to the Marshalls government, which in turn made it available for U.S. use at \$9 million yearly.

### 30-Year Lease

As part of a broader arrangement between the Marshalls and the United States, Mr. Kabua's negotiators last month agreed to continue the annual rent of \$9 million for 30 years. The landowners wanted \$16 million.

Atai Balos, chairman of the board of the Kwajalein Atoll Corporation, resigned as minister of internal security in the Marshall Islands government so he could lead opposition to the agreement.

He was one of those arrested Sunday. His wife wired President Reagan on Monday asking suspension of the testing of a Minuteman-2 missile which she said was supposed to take place Tuesday. The Pentagon will not discuss test shots in advance, but a warning has been given to ships in the area.

Three years ago, islanders conducted a six-week sit-in after which the annual rent paid to landowners skyrocketed from \$740,000 a year to the current \$9 million.

## Christian Beirut Gives Israeli Troops Warm 'Shalom' as Welcome

By David K. Shipley  
*New York Times Service*

**ADN SAADE, Lebanon** — Despite the artillery and rocket exchanges that break out from time to time around Beirut, most of the Israeli troops who have besieged the Lebanese capital exist in a strange environment of remoteness from the war.

The major Israeli positions are not inside the city limits, but in the hills above the capital. The dull crump of exploding shells is distant, muffled, and the resulting wisps of smoke rise delicately against the backdrop of the city and the sparkling Mediterranean.

Moreover, the hilly suburbs are mostly wealthy and Christian, offering the Israelis a remarkably amiable atmosphere in which to sit and wait for diplomacy and politics to do their gradual work. The Christian communities, beleaguered for nearly seven years by the Syrians and the Palestine Liberation Organization, have generally welcomed the Israeli Army, creating what must be the most cordial atmosphere ever seen between Arabs and Israelis in the war-torn Middle East.

Soldiers get waves and smiles and flings from people on the street. Civilian drivers with Israeli license plates, such as those driven from Israel by foreign correspondents, breeze unhampered through checkpoints manned by Lebanese Army units and the militia of the Christian Phalangists.

### Warning Signs

After an Israeli officer inadvertently drove into the Palestinian section of the city and was killed, the army, in an effort to keep its people in the safe neighborhoods, put up warning signs in Hebrew reading: "Danger: Border Ahead."

In the Christian areas, children who see the distinctive yellow plates flash broad grins and shout "Shalom!" When an Israeli-registered car pulled over to a fruit stand selling cherries, the vendor

said: "With there could be peace here," one soldier in olive drab fatigues said. "It's such a nice country. I'd rather be here as a tourist."

## Haddad's Militia Plans To Relocate in Sidon

By Eric Pace  
*New York Times Service*

**MARJAYOUN, Lebanon** — Maj. Saad Haddad, the Lebanese Christian militia leader who controls an enclave on Israel's northern border, plans to move his headquarters to Sidon, a port city about halfway between the border and Beirut.

Maj. Haddad has said that many communities in southern Lebanon want to become part of his territory, which he calls Free Lebanon. His enclave before the invasion had a population of perhaps 120,000.

He told newsmen recently that his militia had not played much of a role as an ally in the Israeli invasion, but he indicated that he has the resources to control a far larger area than he now does.

What role the major may play in a constituted Lebanese government is unclear.

Sidon is an oil-refinery port 35 miles (56 kilometers) north of the Israeli border and 25 miles south of Beirut. He said he has received messages of support from as far as Tripoli, in northern Lebanon.

Israeli officials say the major's

milits has maintained good relations with Moslem inhabitants of his enclave. He has received arms and military advice from Israel and has led raids against Palestinian guerrillas.

milits has maintained good relations with Moslem inhabitants of his enclave. He has received arms and military advice from Israel and has led raids against Palestinian guerrillas.

The diplomat described as "reasonable" an estimate that several hundred militants were slain in the attack, which occurred in mid-June. He did not have a date for the attack but said that this and other incidents indicated that the rebels were still resisting the invasion of the valley by Israeli forces.

Moslem guerrillas had repelled five attacks in two years to capture the 100-mile-long Panjir before last month's military drive, diplomatic reports from Kabul said. Tuesday's report said the young Communists had been encouraged to visit the Panjir to help keep its rebellious residents in check. The ambush, the diplomat added, occurred at a short distance into the valley, near the town of Gafbar.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Poland Plans a Purge of Academics

**WARSAW** — Poland's Communist authorities are preparing to dismiss university teachers whom they consider political opponents or academic deadweight, the minister for higher education, Benon Miszkiewicz, said Tuesday.

The announcement of the planned purge came after the circulation of a questionnaire among all higher education teachers on their academic record and membership in social organizations.

The minister said the "ethical, moral and sociopolitical attitudes" of staff would be taken into account when all cases were reviewed by special committees of senior academics. "It is difficult to allow someone to teach in a Socialist system if his activities are opposed to that system. There is no place for such people in our universities," he added.

### Soviet Faster Is Taken to Hospital

**MOSCOW** — Yury Balovlenkov, who ended a 42-day fast after receiving permission to join his wife in the United States, has been taken to a hospital, his mother said Tuesday.

She said that Mr. Balovlenkov, 33, had been driven by ambulance to city hospital No. 68 Monday evening hours after he abandoned the hunger strike. A hospital spokeswoman said the former computer programmer was in a fair condition and receiving suitable treatment.

Mr. Balovlenkov was told Monday by immigration authorities that they would grant his demands for an exit visa so that he could be reunited with his American wife, Balova. He told reporters at the time that he felt physically terrible and was considering seeking medical advice on how to start eating again after losing more than 49 pounds (22 kilos) during his fast. Mr. Balovlenkov was one of six persons who began a fast in May to press for the right to join spouses in the West.

### Russia Denounces U.S. Shuttle Plans

**MOSCOW** — As the Soviet Union began a two-day countdown Tuesday to launch the first French cosmonaut into space, it denounced U.S. plans to test military hardware on the forthcoming shuttle flight.

The U.S. shuttle Columbia, scheduled to begin its fourth space flight Sunday, is for the first time bearing a military payload. Its crewmen will be the first U.S. astronauts to conduct military experiments in orbit, testing sensors designed to monitor other satellites, and Pravda accused Washington of planning "to spread the arms race to outer space."

The Soviet Soyuz-T spacecraft is to blast off Thursday, carrying Jean-Loup Chretien and his Soviet crew of Vladimir Dzubekov and Alexander Ivchenkov to the orbiting Salyut-7 space station. They are to join two Soviet cosmonauts who boarded Salyut-7 on May 13.

### U.S. Charges 18 in Computer Spying

**WASHINGTON** — The U.S. Justice Department has charged 18 employees of two giant Japanese electronic companies, Hitachi and Mitsubishi Electronic Corp., with paying \$648,000 to an undercover FBI agent to steal computer secrets from International Business Machines Corp.

The FBI director, William French Smith, announced Tuesday.

The FBI director, William H. Webster, announced the arrest of six of the 18 in California. He said arrest warrants were issued Monday for 12 others in Japan, on charges of conspiracy to transport stolen property from the United States to Japan. A 13th person, an unemployed student, is accused of receiving stolen documents.

The Justice Department said the conspiracy involved separate efforts by representatives of Hitachi and Mitsubishi to obtain confidential information from IBM to assist in the development of computers and computer-related products. Mr. Webster said IBM cooperated fully with the investigation, which began in November.

### Ambush Reported in Afghan Valley

**NEW DELHI** — Afghan insurgents ambushed a convoy of trucks carrying about 1,000 young Afghan Communist activists to the strategic Panjshir Valley, inflicting heavy casualties on them, a Western diplomat reported here Tuesday.

The diplomat described as "reasonable" an estimate that several hundred militants were slain in the attack, which occurred in mid-June. He did not have a date for the attack but said that this and other incidents indicated that the rebels were still resisting the invasion of the valley by Israeli forces.

Moslem guerrillas had repelled five attacks in two years to capture the 100-mile-long Panjir before last month's military drive, diplomatic reports from Kabul said. Tuesday's report said the young Communists had been encouraged to visit the Panjir to help keep its rebellious residents in check. The ambush, the diplomat added, occurred at a short distance into the valley, near the town of Gafbar.

### Goukouni Said to Get Algeria Asylum

**ALGIERS** — Goukouni Oueddi, who was ousted as president of Chad earlier this month when rebel forces captured the capital of Ndjamena, has been granted political asylum in Algeria, an authorized source said Tuesday.

"I can confirm that Goukouni is here and that he has received political asylum," said the source, who refused to be otherwise identified. The source would give no other details and would not say whether the former president would be allowed to engage in political activity while living in Algeria.

Rebel forces under Hissene Habre, a former defense minister, took over Ndjamena June 7 after a brief fight. Mr. Goukouni initially fled to neighboring Cameroon.

### Seychelles Drops a Treason Charge

**VICTORIA, Seychelles** — The state prosecutor withdrew treason charges against the brother-in-law of mercenary leader Michael Hoare Tuesday but another mercenary was ordered to stand trial in connection with the bungled coup attempt against the Seychelles' government.

Prosecutor Bernard Rassool dropped the charges against Robert Sims, brother-in-law of Mr. Hoare, who led the mercenaries in the failed coup last November.

The court rejected a guilty plea to the treason charge by Martin Dolnick, a South African intelligence officer, and ordered him to face trial. On Monday, four mercenaries pleaded guilty to treason against the Seychelles, a group of Indian Ocean islands off the coast of East Africa.

### Australians Reverse Warship Stance

**CANBERRA, Australia** — The opposition Labor Party reversed itself Tuesday and said nuclear-powered U.S. vessels or U.S. combat ships carrying nuclear arms would be allowed in Australian ports if their party were to gain power.

The move followed a statement earlier Tuesday by the three partners in the ANZUS alliance — the United States, Australia and New Zealand — stressing the critical importance of access for U.S. combat ships to Australian ports.

The issue, which occupied a prominent place in discussions among members of the alliance, was raised after Bill Hayden, the Australian Labor Party leader, said that if his party won elections next year it would ban visits by nuclear-armed vessels.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

### EEC Assails U.S. on Steel Limits, Pipeline

(Continued from Page 1)  
ious indirect effects for member states."

The U.S. move should be viewed against what the ministers of the 10-nation body described as "the general background of escalating trade disputes between the U.S. and the community, not just in relation to steel, but also to agricultural, export credits and textiles."

Senior officials in Brussels said Tuesday that Mr. Brock's visit was hastily arranged following the Commerce Department ruling on steel imports and that he was likely to urge the EEC to refrain from taking retaliatory steps against U.S. products and to seek a negotiated settlement.

In attacking Washington's decision last week to extend the ban on sale of U.S.-made equipment in the pipeline to EEC companies, ministers said that "this action implies an extraterritorial extension of U.S. jurisdiction which in the circumstances is contrary to the principles of international law, unacceptable to the community and unlikely to be recognized in the courts in the EEC."

The administration extended the

ban on pipeline sales to cover subsidiaries of U.S. companies and companies holding licensing agreements with U.S. firms, which mainly include EEC companies based in Britain, West Germany, France and Italy. Some of them have already expressed their hostility to the U.S. decision.

The export credits issue, while not directly related to the steel and pipeline controversy, was expected to become entangled in the transatlantic skirmishing during the meeting of finance ministers in Luxembourg on Wednesday.

A set of compromise proposals were made during a weekend meeting in Paris by Axel Wallen, chairman of the export credit group of the OECD, and they will be the key items on the agenda, EEC sources said.

The proposals would set new and slightly higher minimum terms for officially backed credit loans, mainly to developing countries and the Soviet Union. The Reagan administration has reluctantly accepted the compromise proposals,

## U.S. Attorney General Cites Verdict as Need To Limit Insanity Plea

*The Associated Press*

WASHINGTON — Attorney General William French Smith said Tuesday that the acquittal of John W. Hinckley Jr. demonstrates a need for revising U.S. criminal law to narrow the use of the insanity defense.

"Six months or a decade from now, we do not want to look back and see an even longer litany of cases where criminals committed the gravest of offenses and then eluded justice because of fatal flaws in the law," he said.

"There must be an end to the doctrine that allows so many persons to commit crimes of violence, to use confusing procedures to their advantage, and then to have the door open to them to return to the society which they victimized."

The attorney general opened his statement by noting that "by tradition, prosecutors usually do not comment on an adverse decision in a criminal case." But he said after the verdict his responsibilities as attorney general "require me to stress, today the compelling issues concerning public safety."

The administration is supporting legislation which, in the words of Associate Attorney General Rudolph Giuliani, would "substantially narrow" that defense.

Under the proposal supported by the administration, if a defendant was found guilty he could later present evidence to the judge that his mental illness prevented him from controlling his behavior. If he convinced the judge he would be sent to a mental institution rather than to a prison.

Mr. Hinckley's victims, including President Reagan, did not comment about the verdict.

But Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan called the verdict "absolutely atrocious."

"Frankly, I'm outraged at that jury decision. I think it's wrong. It's not the type of thing that society should condone," Mr. Regan, who also heads the Secret Service, said on television Tuesday morning. "I think that when a person stalks a leading citizen of this country, shoots him [and] three of the people surrounding him and then goes scot-free, I think that's absolutely atrocious."

The deputy White House press secretary, Larry M. Speakes, said Secretary Regan was speaking for himself, not the administration. "We have not commented on this matter from day one, and we don't

intend to comment now," Mr. Speakes said.

One of the defense psychiatric experts, Dr. William T. Carpenter, director of the Maryland Psychiatric Research Center in Columbia, Md., said he was surprised at the verdict. "It seemed like the odds were very heavy against being able to prevail with an insanity defense."

Dr. David Michael Bear of Harvard Medical School, who also testified for the defense, called the verdict "a triumph of fairness and common sense" and "a victory for modern scientific methods in psychiatry."

Sen. Larry Pressler, Republican of South Dakota, said he was "personally outraged at the whole Hinckley trial," and predicted the passage of legislation to change the insanity plea.

### Law Is Blamed

Sen. Orrin Hatch, Republican of Utah, who has introduced such a bill, said on television: "I don't blame the Hinckley jury. They applied the law as it was. I blame the law."

Sen. Hatch said his bill would create a new verdict — not guilty by reason of insanity — under which a person who did not know what he was doing when he committed a crime would be found not guilty by reason of insanity and would be incarcerated for 60 days.

At the end of that time the person would have to prove he would not be a danger to society or would have to serve the time he would normally serve as result of conviction.

Mr. Hinckley's chief defense attorney, Vincent J. Fuller, said, "another day, another dollar. I've been here for eight weeks and I guess we are pleased it's over." It was said he would collect more than a million dollars for the defense.

Meanwhile, Allen Smith Sr., whose 61-year-old wife, Virginia, served on the jury, said she told him that she and her colleagues "relied on the psychiatrists testimony."

Mr. Smith, recounting what his wife told him, said: "All the testimony showed that he was insane, not in his right mind."

### Tass Sees Bias

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Tass said Tuesday that the acquittal of Mr. Hinckley showed the U.S. legal system was biased in favor of the rich.

In a dispatch from Washington, Tass said the verdict caused bewilderment even among the most distinguished lawyers.



John W. Hinckley Sr. and his wife, JoAnn, walking to court.

## Hinckley Wins an Acquittal, Won't Seek Early Release

(Continued from Page 1)

new world," his failed effort to become a rock music star, his slightly abnormal brain shrinkage, his pet cat named Titter, his feelings about the film "Taxi Driver," in which Miss Foster had a leading role, and his bizarre fantasies about kidnapping Miss Foster or skyjacking a plane so he could move into the White House with her.

### Devastator Bullets

Each victim was struck by one of the six exploding Devastator bullets that the defendant fired in less than two seconds at the presidential party.

Mr. Reagan was hit by a bullet that lodged near his heart. Among the other victims, James S. Brady, the presidential press secretary, was struck with a bullet that exploded and scattered fragments through his brain. Thomas K. Delahanty, a District of Columbia police officer, was shot in the back, and Timothy J. McCarthy, a Secret Service agent, was shot in the chest.

Mr. Reagan and Mr. McCarthy had mostly recovered. Mr. Delahanty retired on medical disability. Mr. Brady is partly crippled and disabled with brain damage and has not been able to return to work.

Mr. Hinckley has never expressed real remorse for what he did to Mr. Brady and the others, according to all the psychiatrists who interviewed him for hundreds of hours for the government and the defense.

The trial began April 27 with the selection of the ordinary people who passed judgment Monday on the problem child of an affluent, self-made Colorado oil and gas entrepreneur.

The jurors, seven women and five men, were predominantly blue-collar workers, ranging in age from 22 to 64, all of them black except one white woman.

On the second day of evidence, May 3, the jurors saw riveting television footage of the chaotic scene.

— Tass

One dines facing a fountain in the courtyard of Paris' Hotel Inter-Continental.

## Hinckley Faces Years in a Mental Institution

### In District of Columbia, Burden of Proving Sanity Is on the Defendant

By Marlene Cimons  
and Jim Mann  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

WASHINGTON — Legal rules and precedents in the District of Columbia indicate that John W. Hinckley Jr. could be confined for many years.

Mr. Hinckley will be housed under tight security in St. Elizabeth's Hospital, a U.S. mental institution. There, he is likely to remain until a judge decides that he is no longer a danger to himself or others.

By law, Mr. Hinckley is to appear again before the trial judge, Barrington D. Parker, within 30 days to have an opportunity to try to demonstrate that although he was found to be insane when he shot President Reagan and three others, he is now mentally competent and should be set free.

But two of his attorneys, Vincent J. Fuller and Gregory B. Craig, said Tuesday after speaking with Mr. Hinckley that he would not try to seek his release at the end of the 30-day period. Their statement added that their firm will not represent him in efforts to secure his release "until we are satisfied that he meets the criteria for release and that Mr. Hinckley is no longer a danger to himself or to society."

If Mr. Hinckley is not released in the first hearing, he has the right to demand a new hearing every six months.

The judge will decide at each hearing whether Mr. Hinckley will remain confined to the mental hospital, or whether he is sane enough to be granted a conditional or unconditional release.

Under a conditional release, Mr. Hinckley would continue to live at the hospital, but be given time away from its grounds — either with weekends outside, or a job during the day. With an unconditional release, he would be free to leave.

"Virtual no one is released" at

take the witness stand, but dramatized his much-discussed fantasies about Miss Foster in his own way before the jury.

On May 12 he suddenly stalked out of the courtroom during the playing of videotaped testimony by Miss Foster in which she asserted that she had had no relationship with him.

On June 15, he interjected, "you're wrong," when a prison psychiatrist testified that he had not shot the president to win Miss Foster's love.

Sir Oliver, 62, was ambassador to West Germany for six years,

the first hearing, said Harry J. Fulton, an attorney for the public defender's office in the District of Columbia.

"The law is that this hospitalization cannot be used for purposes of punishment," Mr. Fulton said. "Over the years, people sent to St. Elizabeth's do tend to get out, but in cases involving serious crimes, like Hinckley's, people tend not to be released."

Mr. Hinckley's first few months at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, a sprawling red-brick complex established by Congress in 1852, originally to treat the psychiatric problems of sailors, will be spent inside the John Howard Pavilion, also known as the division of forensic programs. Situated about one-third of a mile from the other buildings, it houses the criminally insane.

In the division where Mr. Hinckley will be sent, some of the patients are kept under maximum security, while others can enroll in programs that train them to work in industrial therapy jobs on the hospital grounds, Mr. Coyle said.

One doctor said that patients committed there are often moved to the regular hospital within a year.

"We've seen people who've burned

houses, attacked people, raped people who've been out and over to the civil division within a year — and then just walked off," he said. "Obviously that probably won't happen with Hinckley because there's so much charge to it. But I've seen it happen with others, plenty of times."

That decision is now being reviewed by the full appeals court, which was advised by the Justice Department that its decision could affect the Hinckley case.

Washington is the only federal jurisdiction that requires mandatory, automatic commitment to a mental hospital of persons found not guilty of violent crimes by reason of insanity, and that places the burden on the defendant to prove he is no longer a threat to himself or others.

In all other U.S. courts, such persons would be subject to immediate release, although they might be committed subsequently under civil procedures.

## Paris' Elegant Terrasse Fleurie



One dines facing a fountain in the courtyard of Paris' Hotel Inter-Continental.

### Veteran British Envoy Appointed to U.S. Post

*United Press International*

LONDON — Sir Oliver Wright has been called out of retirement to succeed Sir Nicholas Henderson as the British ambassador to Washington effective in September, the Foreign Office announced Tuesday.

Sir Oliver, 62, was ambassador to

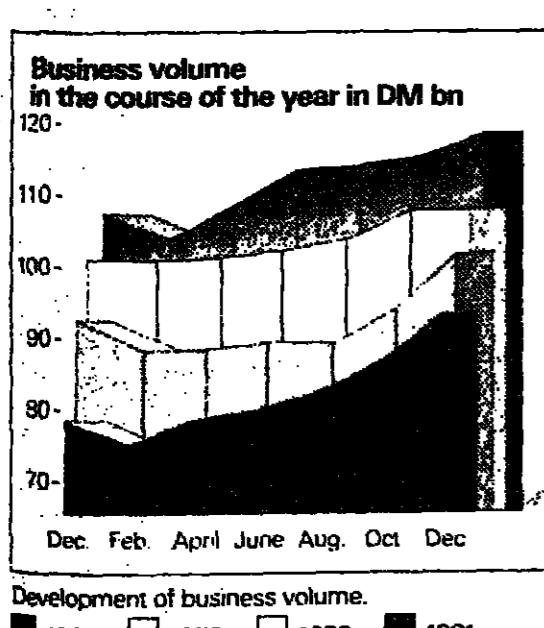
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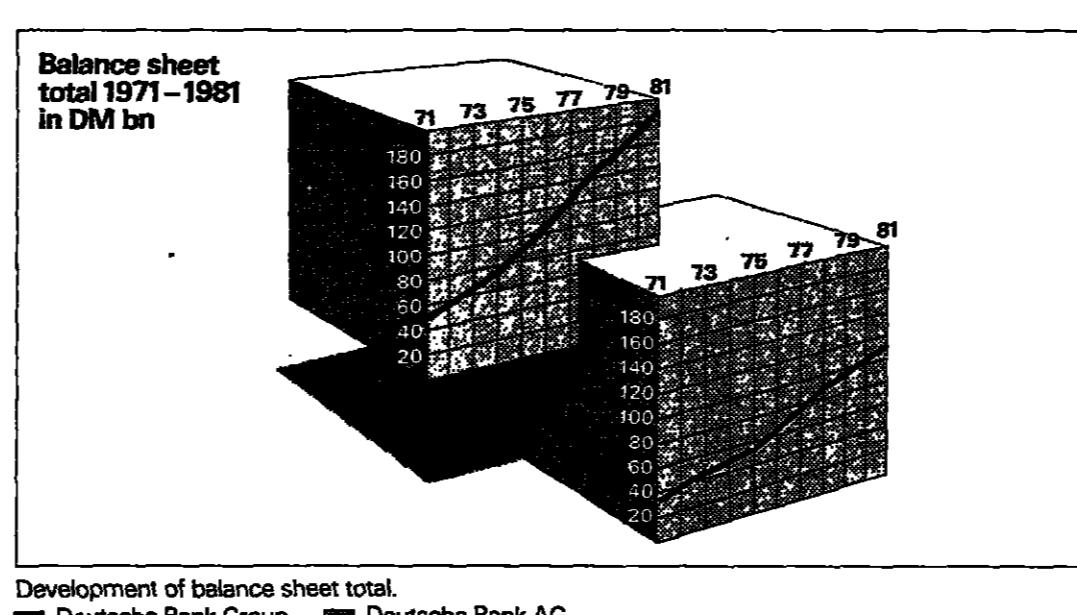


## 1981. A Year's Work.



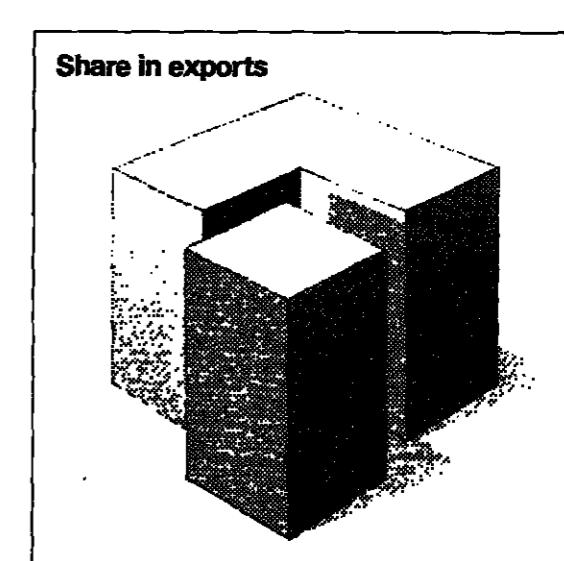
Development of business volume.

■ 1978 □ 1979 ■ 1980



Development of balance sheet total.

■ Deutsche Bank Group ■ Deutsche Bank AG



One quarter of the exports of the Federal Republic of Germany is settled via Deutsche Bank.

### Cautious business expansion and further earnings increase.

The bank's earnings-oriented business policy also proved reliable in 1981. The operating result again increased substantially. But in view of the difficult situation of a growing number of companies, sectors and debtor countries we again considered it advisable to make greater allowance for risks through adjustments and provisions.

The capital increase in April 1981, which strengthened the bank's capital and reserves to DM 4.87 bn., provided new scope for growth, only part of which was, however, used to expand the volume of credit extended.

In 1981 the business volume of Deutsche Bank grew by 10% to DM 118.2 bn. In the Group business volume reached DM 196.4 bn., which was DM 18.3 bn. higher than one year before.

### Brisk foreign trade business.

Deutsche Bank strengthened its market share in foreign commercial business. Above-average growth was achieved, especially in the settlement of export business.

Our foreign branches have widened and intensified their business links with local corporate customers. Following the liberalization of Eurobusiness in New York, our New York Branch set up an international banking facility; it is therefore eligible for the advantages resolved by the Federal Reserve Board for international transactions.

In 1981 we again exercised deliberate restraint in syndicated Eurobusiness. We participated only in a number of selected large credits, mainly in the U.S.A., Canada and Mexico.

### Expansion of foreign network.

In May 1981, we opened a branch in Barcelona. In September we opened a representative office in Peking. On October 1, Deutsche Bank (Canada) commenced operations in Toronto. It engages mainly in corporate customer business.

as well as in money and foreign exchange dealing, and takes part in project financing.

At the end of 1981, Deutsche Bank operated 13 foreign branches and 7 wholly-owned subsidiaries abroad. Taking our affiliates and representative offices into account as well, we are represented in 53 countries by 90 bases.

### Successful foreign subsidiaries.

Deutsche Bank Compagnie Financière Luxembourg expanded its credit volume by DM 4.1 bn. (converted) to DM 17.1 bn. The operating result increased markedly and permitted comprehensive provision to be made for the risks in international lending business. The reported profit of DM 42.3 m. (converted) was — as in the past — allocated to the free reserve to strengthen equity capital.

Our subsidiary in South East Asia, Deutsche Bank (Asia Credit) Ltd., Singapore, was able to consolidate its position further. At year's end the balance sheet total came to DM 2.1 bn. (converted — previous year: DM 1.7 bn.). Atlantic Capital Corporation (ACC), our

investment banking subsidiary in New York, continued to expand its national and international activities.

A large increase was recorded in business with private and institutional investors and in own-account trading. ACC took part in arranging over 300 issues of new shares and bonds. Over and above that, it again participated in the financing of European companies' investment projects in the U.S.A. (bond financings, leasing transactions, acquisitions etc.).

Deutsche Bank (

## Cambodians Sign Anti-Hanoi Pact; Sihanouk Seeks China, U.S. Help

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — The leaders of three Cambodian factions united only in their opposition to Vietnamese occupation of their country signed a long-awaited agreement to form an exile government Tuesday.

The coalition joins the forces for the first time of the neutralist group headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, another faction led by his former premier and now an anti-Communist leader, Son Sam, and the forces of Khiem Samphan, leader of the Communist Khmer Rouge, which is still recognized by the United Nations as Cambodia's government.

Reflecting on the seeming uneasiness of their alliance at a press conference where all three leaders were present, Prince Sihanouk said his followers had to choose between the Vietnamese colonizing Cambodia as a Soviet satellite on one hand and a former enemy, the Khmer Rouge, on the other.

New Peking Aid

"It is crude but patriotic," he summed up.

The 60-year-old former Cambodian leader, who said earlier he has been promised more military aid

by Peking now that the coalition had been formed, also called for military help from other friendly countries.

Mr. Khiem Samphan, whose forces number about 30,000, said his Peking-backed faction is committed to making the agreement work. He said free elections will be held once the Vietnamese are driven out.

The accord ends almost two years of negotiations that ebbed and flowed with the ideological differences and mutual suspicions of the parties.

No Military Aid

In Hanoi, Vietnam expressed regret at the involvement of the non-Communist Association of South East Asian Nations in what it described as "a monster created by Chinese expansionism and U.S. imperialism."

The ASEAN alliance and several Western countries welcomed the coalition, but said they would continue support to political and humanitarian backing, not any military aid.

Supporters of the coalition believe it will reinforce the exile government's credentials at the United Nations, where Cambodia is

still represented by the Khmer Rouge, although it was internationally condemned for repression and relocation policies during three years of rule.

The agreement retains the separate identities of the three groups and their forces, but Prince Sihanouk told a news conference that guerrilla resistance will be coordinated. He has no forces under his command but becomes president of the exile government established under the agreement.

He said he hopes to visit the United States soon in a bid for assistance, and U.S. officials have said they will consider non-military aid to the anti-Communist elements of the coalition.

40,000 Guerrillas

The new president-in-exile conceded that with only an estimated 40,000 guerrillas operating along the Thai border, the coalition has little chance of ejecting the occupying Vietnamese in battle. The guerrillas, however, can make the occupation costly. Mr. Son Sam, 71, heads about 9,000 guerrillas.

Vietnam drove out the pro-Chinese Khmer Rouge government after invading on Dec. 25, 1978, and



Prince Norodom Sihanouk

with Soviet backing installed a pro-Hanoi government in Phnom Penh.

**40,000 Guerrillas**

Support for the Cambodian resistance movement against the Vietnamese and their puppet government has been reserved because of the brutal record of the Khmer Rouge government under Pol Pot.

The three leaders are expected to return soon to guerrilla enclaves in western Cambodia. It would be Prince Sihanouk's first return since he fled from Phnom Penh, where the Khmer Rouge had him under house arrest, just ahead of the advancing Vietnamese.

taxpayers use to reduce their obligations would be abolished.

Proponents of the idea say it would simplify filing, end wasteful tax shelters and curb "the underground economy." Critics say it would be unfair to the rich, cutting their taxes much more than those of the poor. They also say it could jeopardize such special enterprises as the housing market and charities, unless exceptions were made to continue the tax deductions for mortgage interest and charitable giving on which they heavily depend.

David A. Stockman, director of the president's Office of Management and Budget, said Monday that he did not "want to minimize the difficulty" of drafting a plan that would abolish progressive tax rates — which rise along with income — and most if not all deductions. But he added that he "would be surprised if it was part of next year's budget."

"It's very much our intention to move in that direction," he said, adding, "the president is highly sympathetic to the flat-rate, broad-based tax idea."

Mr. Stockman's statement, at a luncheon with reporters, was the strongest indication so far from any senior official that the administration is embracing the flat-rate tax idea, which has attracted increasing interest on Capitol Hill, some of it from liberals as well as conservatives. Mr. Stockman said it was "under serious study" in the administration, but offered no details of what form it might take.

The flat-rate tax is a proposal to replace the progressive rates, which now range upward to 50 percent of taxable income in high brackets, with a single relatively low rate — perhaps between 10 and 20 percent — for all taxpayers. In turn, many of the deductions, exemptions and other means that

Arguing that the advent of the mid-term election at a time when the economy is emerging "from a serious dislocation" is certain to bring calls for "quick fixes and panaceas," he said, "we've got to be prepared to fight and defeat" such ideas as credit and wage-price controls.

As for the idea that the Fed's independence should be limited by putting it under control of the Treasury, he said that is "a definite minority" view in administration economic circles.

White House spokesmen also minimized the significance of Mr. Regan's comments.

Mr. Stockman declined to guess about the direction of interest rates but said that reports the government would usurp the credit markets by borrowing \$90 billion in the remainder of this year were excessive. He said borrowing in the third quarter would be in the \$30-billion to \$35-billion range and implied that the last quarter's figures would probably be no higher.

Mr. Regan said Monday that Treasury was studying all aspects of economic policy, not just monetary policy.

**Pym Set to Visit Portugal**

LONDON — Francis Pym, the British foreign secretary, will pay an official visit to Portugal on Thursday and Friday, the Foreign Office announced Tuesday.

## Stockman Says Reagan Will Probably Propose Flat-Rate Income Tax

By David S. Broder  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — President Reagan is likely, as part of next year's budget, to propose moving from the progressive income tax toward a flat-rate tax in which people at all levels of income would pay about the same percentage of tax.

Proposed by Richard Halloran  
*New York Times Service*

## U.S. Air Force to Expand Military Activity in Space

By Richard Halloran  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — The Air Force has announced the formation of a Space Command to expand U.S. military operations in space, including future shuttle flights with national security missions.

The command, which is to start operating Sept. 1 in Colorado Springs, will also assume operational control over surveillance, warning and weather satellites, such weapons as the anti-satellite system that is due to become operational in 1987 and such future weapons as lasers.

Under the Reagan administration, the use of space for defense has been given high priority. The Defense Guidance plan, mostly approved by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, sets strategic policy for the next five years. It states: "U.S. forces should exploit opportunities through the use of space for increasing deterrence at all levels of conflict."

**Contingency Planning**

The guidance document instructed the armed forces to prepare with prototypes of space-based weapons systems so that they would be prepared to deploy fully developed and operationally ready systems should their use prove to be in our national interest."

Mondays announcement by the Air Force chief of staff, Gen. Lew Allen Jr., was apparently intended as a counter to the Soviet Union after Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. disclosed over the weekend that Moscow had conducted an extensive missile exercise that included an anti-satellite firing.

Gen. Allen said that the Soviet maneuver was remarkable for its complexity and that it underscored the "great determination" of the Soviet Union. But he declined to disclose details of the operation.

The Space Command will undoubtedly give the Defense Department more say in operations of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. But a spokesman at the space agency said this caused little concern there since the Defense Department was a leading user of NASA space vehicles.

The next and final test flight of the space shuttle Columbia will carry a Defense Department payload. This flight will remain under the control of NASA.

Gen. Allen said the formation of the Space Command was keyed to the success of the Columbia, which had made three trips into space. He said that such operations were becoming routine and repetitive.

President Reagan may use the occasion of the landing of the Columbia on July 4 for a speech on his administration's space policy.

On future shuttle flights with military objectives, the Defense Guidance plan said: "The Department of Defense will plan, control and operate national security shuttle missions. To maintain secure military space operations, the military space program will be conducted in such a manner as to diminish the enemy's knowledge and capability to discern specific missions among the population of national security satellites."

A space shuttle named Challenger is scheduled for its first flight about a year from now. Later, a fleet of four or five shuttles is scheduled for more than 300 excursions into space, with military payloads to be carried on more than 100 of the flights.

## High Court to Decide States' A-Power Rights

By Linda Greenhouse  
*New York Times Service*

LONDON — London investigators appealed Tuesday for information about the last days of Italian banker Roberto Calvi, the central figure in an Italian financial scandal who was found hanging from a bridge here Friday.

Mr. Calvi had been missing from his home in Italy for seven days, but we still don't know how long he had been in England or where he had been staying," a London police spokesman said.

Mr. Calvi, 61, president of one of Italy's largest commercial banks, Banco Ambrosiano in Milan, died three days before he was to appear in court in Italy to appeal against a two-year sentence and heavy fine for currency offenses.

A day before Mr. Calvi was found dead, his personal secretary, Grazia Teresa Corrocher, 35, jumped to her death from the fourth floor of the Milan bank, leaving a note cursing him "for all the wrong he is doing to all of us from the bank."

The justices agreed Monday to hear a challenge by two California utilities to that state's nuclear power moratorium.

The California legislature voted in 1976 to ban the construction of nuclear power plants until the U.S. government funds a "demonstrated technology" for the disposal of nuclear waste. No such technology exists and five other states — Connecticut, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts and Oregon — have enacted similar laws.

Further, the department said, the possibility that still other states may follow California may make the prospect of investing in nuclear power "too speculative to undertake."

In another action Monday, the court decided to make retrospective its 1980 ruling that police need a warrant before entering a suspect's home to make an arrest. The court has been inconsistent on when to make a decision retroactive, and in a 5-4 decision Monday, it announced a new rule: a decision interpreting the Fourth Amendment's prohibition against unreasonable search and seizure will apply retroactively to all convictions that were on direct appeal at the time the decision was issued.

The court affirmed, in U.S. v. Johnson, a ruling by the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals and rejected the Justice Department's argument that "no legitimate purpose" would be served by making the 1980 ruling retroactive.

The opinion by Associate Justice Harry A. Blackmun was joined by Associate Justices William J. Brennan Jr., Thurgood Marshall, Lewis F. Powell and John Paul Stevens. Associate Justice Byron R. White wrote a dissenting opinion that was joined by Associate Justices William H. Rehnquist and Sandra Day O'Connor and Chief Justice Warren E. Burger.

## ILO Rejects a Report Criticizing Polish Rule

The Associated Press

GENEVA — In a vote that provoked a bitter U.S. response, the annual conference of the International Labor Organization rejected Tuesday a report critical of the Polish military government for its suppression of trade unions and the internment of thousands of unionists.

The report, by the ILO convention and standards committee, received 230 votes for approval and only three votes against, but was blocked by 173 abstentions from Soviet-bloc delegates and those of many nonaligned countries. A total of 341 votes was needed for adoption.

The committee, in a 73-page report on the compliance of ILO member nations to the conventions of the United Nations agency, expressed "deep concern" about the suspension Dec. 13 of trade union activities in Poland.

The document also cites a report by the ILO freedom of association committee that calls for a return in Poland to unfettered trade union activity and the release of interned unionists.

Before the vote, a Polish government delegate, Jan Wisselowski, charged that the committee was interfering in the sovereign affairs of his country. His remarks were echoed by Naiden M. Naidenov, Bulgaria's chief government delegate, who said that "The settlement of the [Polish] conflict is not the business of the ILO."

Several Western delegates to the conference have urged the Warsaw government to free Lech Walesa, the interned national chairman of the Solidarity trade union.

Mr. Walesa was recently released at last year's ILO conference as the chief Polish union delegate.

He said then that "Solidarity is way back" from the social and economic developments that have seen the

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مكتبة من الأصل

## N.Y. Confronts 'Goose Menace'

### Excess Birds Being Caught and Shipped to Other States

By William E. Geist  
*New York Times Service*

MORRIS TOWNSHIP, N.J. — A combined force of federal, state and local agents swooped down on Loantaka Pond, starting early-morning joggers and dog walkers and scaring the honk and quack out of the geese and ducks.

The raid Monday netted 135 Canada geese in the first of many such operations to be conducted this week in New York City's suburbs, plagued by what one official called a "goose menace."

Officials here said large numbers of geese had taken over parks, beaches and golf courses, intruding on picnickers, sunbathers and putters and creating slippery messes in some areas.

"They're aggressive," said Jon Rosenberg of the Morris County Park Commission. "They move in and take over. We find blanks over their heads, but they don't even move anymore for that."

#### Federal Aid Sought

Throughout the suburban areas of New Jersey, New York and Connecticut, park districts, municipalities, corporate office complexes and golf courses have called for federal help.

The problem, officials said, stems from the fact that tens of thousands of Canada geese no longer migrating from Hudson Bay and other areas of Canada to Florida, the Caribbean and Central America, choosing instead to make the New York area their year-round home.

Al Godin, who is coordinating this week's culling of more than 1,000 geese in New Jersey and on Long Island for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, cited several reasons for the birds no longer making the long migration.

First, the geese, equipped for winter with a 100-

percent natural down coat, do not need to go south.

"And people feed the geese here all year," Mr. Godin said. "The birds have good grazing and water on the golf courses, usually a reservoir or two somewhere that doesn't freeze over, and they seem to know that there are laws against hunting them in the metropolitan area. They are very smart."

John Frampton, an agent for the South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department who is here with two trucks to transport about 600 of the geese back to his state agreed. "They seem to know where they are safe," Mr. Frampton said.

#### 600 for Georgia

Agents from the Georgia Department of Natural Resources are also here to take back about 600 geese.

Some geese have been wintering here for generations, and many thousands just do not migrate at all. These geese are ideal for creating new colonies elsewhere. Mr. Frampton said that of the 553 geese relocated to South Carolina last year, about 85 percent have stayed where agents put them.

Using trucks, a boat and agents on foot, the collection party at Loantaka Pond herded the birds into a pen. Feathers flew as the geese were lifted by their wings into the truck. (Geese can be collected at this time of year because their primary feathers are molting and cannot fly.)

Many of the geese will be relocated to areas where hunting is permitted, and some are wanted specifically for hunting.

By the time the truck left Loantaka Pond, the mallards were swimming around the pond that they now had all to themselves.

## Pentagon, Lockheed Join Forces To Lobby Congress for C-5 Plane

By Morton Mintz  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — Lockheed Corp. and the Department of Defense are engaged in a joint lobbying effort to convince the House of Representatives to buy 50 more C-5 transports, according to a detailed computer printout obtained from Lockheed.

The printout shows that Lockheed and the Pentagon mapped out an elaborate plan to try to enlist at least 40 of Lockheed's subcontractors as well as various government officials, from high-ranking military officers to the president, to contact more than 260 members they hope will support the controversial \$5.35-billion purchase.

The Pentagon said Monday that Maj. Gen. Guy L. Hecker, Air Force director of legislative liaison, is in charge of the joint effort. Air Force Lt. Gen. Kelly H. Burke, who is responsible for the proposed C-5 program, said Monday: "You're just wrong if you think this is a highly unusual happening. Anytime you get competing views, it's customary for government to work with those contractors whose views are congruent with the president's..."

"I do not want to sound platitudinous, but all you're seeing is democracy in action. This is the way the system is supposed to work."

Some congressmen said Monday they have been contacted by either Lockheed or by a high-ranking military leader. Notes in the Lockheed printouts indicated that many proposed contacts have been made, but just how many is uncertain.

For example, the printouts suggested that Pentagon and Air Force officials ask President Reagan to call House Minority Leader Robert H. Michel, Republican of Illinois. An aide to Rep. Michel said Monday that no such call was received from the White House.

By contrast, on June 2, the printout shows that the Air Force was assigned to "Get Altus AFB Cmdr. to call [Rep. Dave] McCurdy," a

freshman Democrat whose Oklahoma district includes the Altus Air Force Base, where C-5 pilots train. Later, the printout noted that a phone call was made to the base commander, but that Gen. J.R. Allen, chief of the Military Airlift Command, "will talk to McCurdy."

Rep. McCurdy said Monday that Gen. Allen visited him and explained the Air Force position on the C-5. He said that a statement in the printout that he is "not committed" is correct.

According to the printouts, the plan proposed that Lockheed ask various legislators to "work" different groups in the House, such as liberals, freshmen and moderates.

#### Visit by Executives

Rep. Thomas B. Evans Jr., a Republican from Delaware, whom Lockheed wanted to line up as a moderate, was visited June 3 by two Lockheed executives, an Evans aide said. Emphasizing that Rep. Evans believes the C-5 purchase to be in the national interest, the aide said the congressman

agreed to serve in a core group of 20 to 25 members who would help "in getting Lockheed's story across."

Earlier this year, the Senate barred funding for the 50 Lockheed C-5s, which Lockheed would build in Georgia, and instead voted to fund the purchase of wide-bodied aircraft. The measure was a defeat for Lockheed, but a victory for its rival, the Boeing Co. of Seattle, which wants to build new military 747s or modify surplus 747 commercial airliners. The House is expected to take up the legislation after the July 4 recess.

The printouts covered a 19-day period ending June 14 and were released by the Military Procurement Project, a nonprofit Pentagon watchdog group. They were authenticated by Lockheed.

Lockheed said the printouts were "apparently obtained by opponents of the C-5 in the hope that publication might undermine efforts to secure congressional passage of the Defense Department's airlift enhancement proposals."

## Gen. Bohumir Lomsky, 68, Is Dead; Opponent of '68 Invasion of Prague

The Associated Press

PRAGUE — Retired Army Gen. Bohumir Lomsky, 68, an important figure in the 1968 political upheaval that eventually led to a Warsaw Pact invasion, has died after a long illness, official newspaper reported Tuesday.

The reports said Gen. Lomsky died in Prague. Neither the day of death nor the cause was given.

Although Gen. Lomsky's resignation as defense minister in March 1968, was seen as a victory for progressive Communist Party forces, he spoke out against the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact invasion of Prague in August that was aimed at crushing the reform movement. His position was highly praised by the reformers' clandestine radio.

Gen. Lomsky became defense

minister in 1956. He resigned the post in March 1968, as progressive Communists Party forces led by Alexander Dubcek were wresting political power from the hard-line regime of Antonin Novotny. When Gen. Lomsky resigned from the party's Central Committee on June 1, 1968, the resignation was seen as another victory for the progressives.

#### Thomas Stanback

SALISBURY, N.C. (AP) — Thomas Stanback, 97, whose homemade headache powder grew to national success with the advertising slogan, "Snap Back With Stanback," died Monday. He said his creation differed little from other aspirin products on the market.

## WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

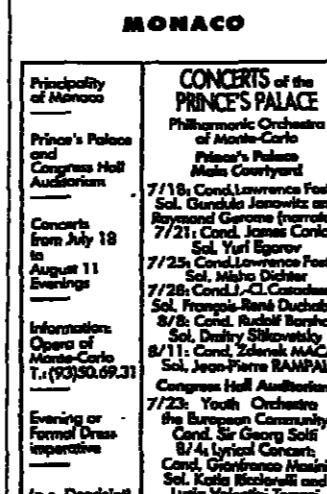
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## White House Officials Expect Donovan to Quit

By Lou Cannon  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — High-ranking White House officials say that Secretary of Labor Raymond J. Donovan has been so damaged by the investigation into allegations of ties to organized-crime figures that even if he is formally cleared he will have to leave the Cabinet on grounds of impaired political effectiveness.

"The special prosecutor cannot exonerate on political effectiveness," an official said Monday.

This official expressed the view — which is clearly the hope of several administration officials — that Mr. Donovan would come to this conclusion himself and voluntarily step down even if he were cleared. A report by the special prosecutor, Leon Silverman, is expected in the next few days.

Asked whether the White House would like Mr. Donovan to step aside on his own, the official replied: "From a purely political standpoint, it wouldn't be unwelcome."

On Monday Mr. Donovan broke a six-month silence on the allegations, saying that he had been the target of "vicious attacks" and that he did not intend to resign. He said that he would address the allegations after Mr. Silverman completed and submitted his report.

Officially, the White House view remains the one ironically stated again Monday by Larry M. Speakes, the deputy press secretary, when he was asked whether new allegations linking Mr. Donovan to mobsters had alarmed the president.

"No change," Mr. Speakes said tersely.

Mr. Speakes described as "bunk" published reports that a list of prospective replacements for Mr. Donovan had been prepared at the White House.

Despite this public support, there is growing awareness at many levels of the White House of the damage Mr. Donovan is causing.

ing the president politically. The prevailing view is that the secretary of labor is unlikely to survive a report that clears him of criminality but confirms in any way that he once associated with known mobsters.

It's unfortunate and may be unfair to Ray," an official said Monday. "But he's been so chewed up by this investigation that we don't, in effect, have a secretary of labor."

There is, however, a strongly felt minority view in the White House that presages a major battle that the president would have to resolve if Mr. Donovan is cleared of criminal wrongdoing. This is the opinion expressed Monday by a supporter of Mr. Donovan that it would be outragous of Mr. Reagan to dump a loyal official on the basis of unproven allegations if the special prosecutor finds there is no basis for criminal action.

While Mr. Reagan, both as California governor and president, has jettisoned his share of political liabilities, he has also shown a willingness on occasion to stand up to his own staff on questions of principle. In the Donovan affair, unless the special prosecutor's report raises questions about the legality of the secretary of labor's conduct, Mr. Reagan is certain to be facing divided counsel on a course of action, with the prevalent view likely to be that Mr. Donovan should go.

But an official close to both the secretary of labor and the president said Monday that Mr. Donovan impressed Mr. Reagan when they met before the president's recent European trip.

Mr. Reagan looked Mr. Donovan in the eye and asked if he were innocent of the allegations.

"Yes, Mr. President," said Mr. Donovan, who also expressed the view that other "innocent people" in the administration would be attacked if he were forced out.

Mr. Reagan accepted this argument, pending the conclusion of the investigation.

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## On Dealing With Begin

A truly difficult question has vexed Washington since Israel invaded Lebanon a fortnight ago. Should America be guided first by its shock at the expanding purposes and the terrible, excessive human costs of the Israeli operation — which still goes on? Or should it accept and try to exploit the political and perhaps also strategic openings created by that operation?

To put it another way, can the United States reasonably expect to criticize Israel on one front and yet gain its cooperation on another? Or must it choose?

Secretary of Defense Weinberger went public on Sunday with his view that the United States should in the first instance come down hard on Israel in order to show Arab friends that it does not condone Israel's "unilateral resort to military force." Secretary of State Haig, on the other hand, has tended to soft-pedal such criticism of Israeli policy, the better to be able to work with Israel to take advantage of Syria's and the PLO's disarray in order to rebuild a central government in Lebanon. President Reagan, receiving Prime Minister Begin on Monday, went with Secretary Haig.

Whether he was right to do so will depend on how his decision is put into effect over time. It would have been uncharacteristic of Mr. Reagan, and cruel to Israel, not to support the originally stated Israeli purpose of combating border terror. It would have been equally uncharacteristic of Mr. Reagan, and cruel to Lebanon, not to support the lately revealed Israeli purpose of reconstituting "Lebanon for the Lebanese."

An important reason the other Arabs reacted so mildly to the Israeli attack, after all, is that they knew there was no defense of Syria's and the PLO's earlier depredations.

It would only compound the damage if an opportunity were lost to restore order in Lebanon and perhaps also to produce peace between Lebanon and Israel.

But the instinct behind Mr. Weinberger's critique is sound. He is expressing the widespread revulsion felt at Israel's tactics, which have cost it dearly in American opinion. It would have been much better if Mr. Reagan had associated himself directly and explicitly with Mr. Weinberger's passionate concern for the innocent victims of Israeli guns in Lebanon. He still should give voice to the common sense of outrage in America.

Secretary Weinberger believes that Israel's conflicts with its neighbors ought to be handled by political and diplomatic means. It is true that no nation can be expected to deal with imminent threats of terror strictly by a slow political or diplomatic process. But Mr. Weinberger is on the right track. Israel faces continuing terror in some considerable measure because it has not done its share to treat legitimate Palestinian grievances; others, including Palestinians, have their own responsibility.

The heart of the problem does not lie in Lebanon, but in the West Bank and Gaza, the Palestinians' natural home. To judge by Monday's reports, Mr. Reagan still lacks the foggiest notion that this is the core issue. He appears to have swallowed uncritically Mr. Begin's line that a limited law-and-order program was all that had to be dealt with.

If this is so, the results are predictable — for the region, a continuing condition of instability; for Israel, a continuing estrangement from the Arab and Moslem worlds, and for the United States, a continuing difficulty in pursuing its many regional interests.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## New Magic for Britain

"The possibility of perfection," we said just a year ago, "is, in the end, what a royal wedding is all about. It is inconceivable that the diamonds will be fake, the trumpets out of tune, or the horses spavined nags."

The possibility of perfection is, in a way, what a royal birth is all about, too.

It is inconceivable that Baby Boy Windsor won't be dripping in lace at his christening. Won't ride in a well-sprung pram pushed by a well-trained nanny. Won't own a silver spoon, not to mention a silver knife, fork, pusher and cereal bowl. Will ever be drugged

screaming through fifth-floor furniture while his parents shop for a couch.

Bald, cranky and confused though he may be — like every other newborn — this baby is a prince. Princes and princesses fuel fantasies. No wonder the British are rejoicing, or that one of the women who waited hours outside the hospital exulted: "The world must really envy us." The first child of the Prince and Princess of Wales is not only a new link in an old and cherished chain but new magic for a nation's imagination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Editorial Opinion

### Thuggery Fails on Both Sides

Since the Israelis are the most powerful state in the region, it is to Israel first that the pressure for a cessation of the spiraling violence must be applied. Doubtless Mr. Reagan attempted a gentle remonstrance with Mr. Begin, but he will certainly have met his match. The polite language of the aide-mémoire and the up-to-a-point curved eyebrow are lost on a man with the title of a statesman and the instincts of a street fighter.

It means that F-15s will have to be canceled and the money supply turned off until such time as the dissenting Israelis, of whom there are many, carry their point at home that thuggery having failed on both sides it is

time for one side — the one with the initiative — to try a totally different method.

— From *The Guardian (London)*.

### Great People, Miserable Leaders'

General Galtieri defended a senseless position in the war with Britain. The only thing that mattered to him was keeping his post and lying further to the Argentine people. He got the bill for his Falklands adventure, and the price is the failure of a dictatorship.

At this moment of defeat and bitter humiliation for Argentina, it is necessary that everyone, but particularly the Argentines themselves, differentiate clearly between the great Argentine people and their miserable leaders.

— From *Jornal do Brasil (Rio de Janeiro)*.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### The 1948 Truce

In the early 1950s at the United Nations, Ralph Bunche said to me that he regretted having arranged the cease-fire between the Arabs and the Israelis so early in 1948. He felt that if they had been allowed to batter each other for a few more weeks they would have been ready to settle for a formal peace rather than the evanescent truce that he finally negotiated.

HERBERT MAZA,  
Aix-en-Provence, France.

### Lebanon in 1982

On the front page of your June 18 issue is a photograph of an Israeli soldier getting "reacquainted with his girlfriend in Tel Aviv after 10 days in Lebanon." At a time when Lebanon was bleeding so many lives, could you not have paid more respect to the victims?

NABIL SAAB,  
San Jose, Costa Rica.

Norman Podhoretz ("The U.S. Should Applaud Israel," *IHT*, June 18) unfortunately omits to mention that many Palestinians lost their homes in the territory they have been shelling. How would Mr. Podhoretz feel in such circumstances?

If Israel's moral strength is capable of matching its military might, it should now do everything in its power to stop the

bloodyshed and initiate a settlement for the Palestinian people in a territory where they can live in peace and manage their affairs.

HARRY SPIRO,

### Gurkhas' Flags

When Britons and Americans fought in Angola they were called mercenaries. What should Nepalese fighting for the British in the Falklands be called?

Why should Nepalese Gurkha soldiers help Britain to plant the Union Jack in the South Atlantic? Don't they have a flag to fly in their own zone of peace?

DAVID WINGEAT PIKE,  
St. Gallen, Switzerland.

### Falklands/Malvinas

In response to several letters, it should be observed that Argentina's boast that it occupied the Falklands without shedding the inhabitants' blood means nothing in law. Armed robbery is no less armed robbery for the avoidance of bloodshed.

And we are warned that Argentina, in its resentment, will extract a heavy price in its future relations with the United States. But the United States is used to Argentina's irresponsibility.

The only time since its independence did Argentina move onto the center stage of world his-

H.S. STROUTH,  
Malaga, Spain.

### June 23: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

#### 1907: Narbonne Is Dazed, Angry

NARBONNE, France — Narbonne seems dazed by the recent tragic events following on the revolt of the winegrowers, and is living in a state of suspended animation. Small groups of townspeople stroll listlessly around little cairns surmounted by bunches of faded flowers, sinister mementos of the unfortunate shot down in the collision between the troops and populace, which already is spoken of as the "Massacre de Narbonne." Some 30,000 troops are concentrated in and around Narbonne, and a strong sentiment of hostility toward them rankles in the hearts of the population. Anyone whose face strikes the inhabitants as of foreign origin is stopped and ordered to prove his identity.

#### 1932: Hoover Urges Disarmament

WASHINGTON — A proposal to reduce the world's armaments by one-third has been made by President Hoover. "The time has come," he said, "when we should adopt some broad and definite method of reducing the burden of armament that now lies upon the toilers of the world. This would be the most important world step that could be taken to expedite economic recovery." The proposal was approved by the majority of the delegations at Geneva, but objections were raised by the French and Japanese. The French objected that the Hoover proposals made no account of security. French newspapers emphasized that they represented a move with a view to the coming U.S. presidential elections.

## A Presidency Hard Beset

### President-Bashing Can Be Dangerous

By Henry F. Graff

**N**EW YORK — So, President Reagan is already being shown the door. The sharp decline in his popularity that we see in the public opinion polls suggests that the people are ready to wash their hands of him in the usual length of time they give a president to

Lyndon B. Johnson, the ablest congressional politician of this century, was somewhat hamstrung by a narrow, gamblerish turnabout of his high place. Gerald R. Ford, the best athlete ever to sit in the Oval Office, became a cartoonist's delight as an oilfish stumblebum. Jimmy Carter, the outsider brought in to straighten out the mess, became a failure because he was not an insider. Not since Dwight D. Eisenhower has a chief executive served two full terms or left Washington with cheers ringing in his ears.

What happens now is yet another president is shoved toward the abyss? The possibilities are several.

One is that voters will scan the field and try to find a new face and program and "magic." The hopeful in whose grandiloquence the public is led to hear the most newsworthy will assure that he can save the country as no one else can.

Or the people will conclude, at last and reluctantly, that today's problems are intractable and that a genial manager like the incumbent is no worse than anybody else and no less effective than any one going to get. Settling for a president instead of choosing one would be a new departure.

A third, truly portentous possibility is the further decline of attention to politics, the further downgrading of politics as an instrument for running America and solving its problems. The disillusioned and disaffected might then set the nation to creating another kind of institution to put in place of the moribund presidency.

The attacks on Reagan are the latest in a denigration of the presidency that has gone on steadily for two decades. They are not only directed against presidential policies but also against the president's power to exercise his mandate. The question is still moot — whether Reagan deserves another term must be embraced in the larger question of whether any president is permitted to appear deserving of popular re-endorsement.

If Reagan goes, too, the world will see that America is again shackled and paralyzing its highest leader, and will say that faith in leadership itself, which is traditionally shown by re-election, no longer flourishes. It will say that the battle for power is what the people enjoy about democratic government, that the actual exercise of power only irritates and unsettles them. They want miracles but they hate them that might perform simple good works.

The eerie picture of three rejected presidents standing together at Anwar Sadat's funeral showed uncomprehension for the martyred Egyptian, but it also delivered a message to the world of Americans' fickleness and improvidence with political talent.

Another early retirement from the White House will send yet another message. It will say that Americans no longer value continuity of policies and the resulting predictability of the public routine necessary to stability and concord.

The writer, professor of history at Columbia University, specializes in the presidency. He contributed a comment to *The New York Times*.

## Tests for a Secretary-General

By Jonathan Power

**U**NTED NATIONS, N.Y. — The United Nations is down but not out. Undoubtedly it has just taken two mighty blows to its self-esteem — the refusal of Britain and Argentina to settle their dispute through the good offices of the new secretary-general, then Israel's lunge northward through and around the UN force in Lebanon.

Yet, as Javier Pérez de Cuellar reminds a visitor, much of the criticism is based on false notions of what the United Nations can do. He didn't fail to find a Falklands solution "because we weren't up to it," he said, "but because we could not find the necessary political agreement from the two sides. The secretary-general cannot present a formula and say, 'You have to accept it.'"

Mr. Pérez de Cuellar was speaking before a planned lunch with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher this Wednesday. "I am sure," he said, "that at some stage the Falklands will come back to the United Nations."

It is easy to forget, now that the Falklands battle is over, how close together he got the British and the Argentines in the mid-May negotiations. A widely held view is that at one point in the talks the Argentines should have realized they were being given almost everything they wanted

— withdrawal of the British forces and an open check on sovereignty. But they couldn't bring themselves to make a deal. Four or five precious days slipped by, and by the time the Argentines realized their mistake the British had hardened their position and the window of opportunity had closed.

"People have a tendency," the secretary-general said, "to confuse what the UN did in Korea in 1950 and its role today as a peacekeeping operation. In 1950 it was a United Nations fighting force. The UN troops were from the United States, France, Turkey, Colombia and Australia. They were there to fight the North Koreans, to fight and die for the UN cause."

"But in Lebanon, UN troops have not been sent to be killed. They can use their arms only in

self-defense. They cannot shoot the Israelis if they are not attacked by the Israelis. And the Israelis have not attacked directly. They bypassed our forces."

No one at the United Nations can see clearly what is going to happen in the Middle East. Yet the UN Interim Force in Lebanon, after a few days of being totally out of the picture, is again being clutched at. The United States is unhappy with the Israeli desire for American troops to police Lebanon. The Soviets would prefer Unifil to the Americans or troops from other NATO countries.

As Conor Cruise O'Brien has probably some months away, Mrs. Thatcher needs to consolidate her position and clear up the mess on the battlefield. The Lebanon pot, on the other hand, is boiling away, and the United Nations is in up to its neck.

The Israelis did make the UN Interim Force in Lebanon look impotent, but Friday the Security Council renewed Unifil's mandate, and the talk is of strengthening its presence.

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## Trust in Security Fades

By Robert J. Samuelson

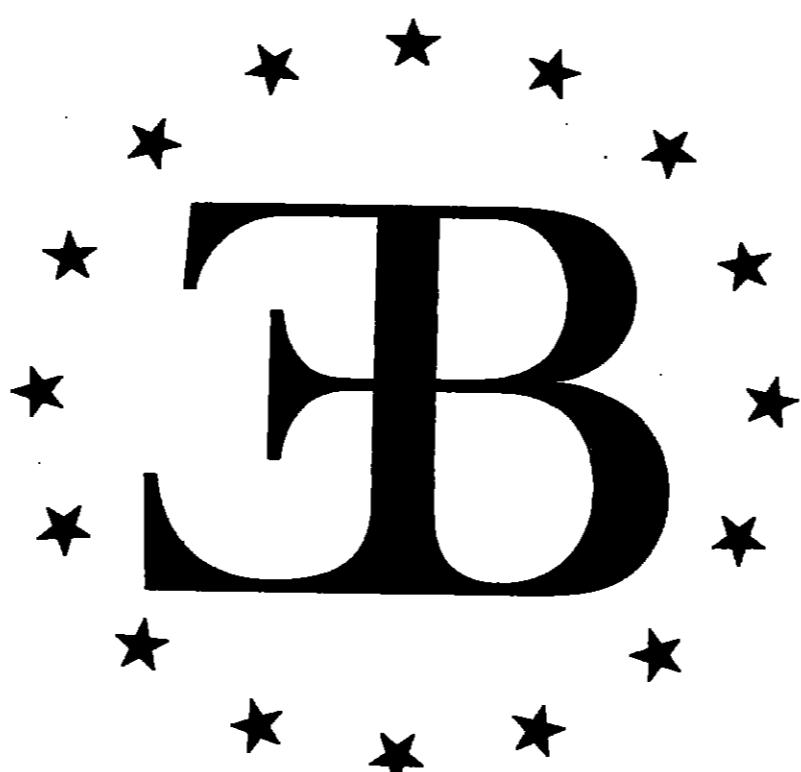
**W**ASHINGTON — Since

World War II, Americans have believed economic prosperity could be shielded from the arbitrary whims of the market. Social Security embodied the curative ideal.

Recession is crushing that ideal. Unemployment is close to 10 percent. Big firms have gone bankrupt. Companies that have rarely laid off workers (such as Texas Instruments) have done so.

The evidence is, of course, that everyone cannot achieve permanent security. Oil price increases and growing dependence on foreign markets have limited America's control of its economy. More important,

JUNE 1982



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## BUSINESS / FINANCE

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1982

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## BUSINESS BRIEFS

## Pemex to Sign \$400 Million Credit

LONDON — The Mexican state oil company Pemex is scheduled to sign a \$400 million one-year Eurocredit next week, lead manager International Mexican Bank said Tuesday.

The loan, raised to finance oil exports to Spain, will carry a margin over London Interbank offered rates of ½ point, it said. A club of about 10 banks provided the money, it noted, with banks taking \$50 million receiving a ¾ percent fee, and those providing \$25 million getting ¼ percent.

## AEG to Seek Federal Shareholding

BERLIN — The supervisory board of electrical company AEG-Telefunken has agreed to make a fresh approach to the federal government to persuade the authorities to take a shareholding in AEG, works' council chairman Hans Rubke said Tuesday.

Mr. Rubke, who is also deputy chairman of the supervisory board, said the board, at a meeting Monday, postponed a decision on the management board's plans to divide the company into two main subsidiaries and then seek new partners to take shares in the capital and consumer goods sectors. A previous request to Bonn received a cool response.

Meanwhile, management board chairman Heinz Doerf told the general meeting Tuesday that AEG-Telefunken is likely to have group operating losses this year of about \$50 million marks. In 1981 AEG had a group operating loss of more than 600 million marks.

## Xerox Offers New Personal Computer

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Xerox introduced Tuesday the 820-II personal computer, which it said is designed for use by business professionals as a personal computer on an office communications network. Basic system price is \$3,295.

## Turkey Seizes Leading Bank's Assets

ANKARA — The Turkish government seized all assets of the country's main independent banking organization, Kastelli, on Tuesday and closed all its branches.

They said two other financing organizations, Mentes and Bintas, had also been taken under state control. Tanks surrounded the offices as angry shareholders gathered in the streets.

The government said the finance companies could not pay their debts and they had been taken over to protect "the people's interest." Kastelli had assets estimated at \$300 million and millions of dollars' worth of shares. A government broadcast said all shareholders would be paid back, and the government has reportedly ordered eight chairmen of leading Turkish banks to attend a meeting to discuss Kastelli's assets. The central bank was also meeting.

## Acceptances High for SHKS Shares

HONG KONG — Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas and Merrill Lynch have received acceptances for its limited tender offer for 10 percent of Sun Hung Kai Securities shares totaling \$6.06 million shares, or the equivalent of 30.4 percent of Sun Hung share capital, SHKS said.

The two firms had made an offer for the 10 percent or 24.35 million shares at 5.15 Hong Kong dollars each. Current trading price is 3.8 Hong Kong dollars. SHKS said shares will be taken up in the ratio of 608 out of every 2,000 tendered.

The offer was part of the deal announced in May under which Merrill Lynch was to purchase a 25 percent stake in SHKS and a 15 percent stake in Sun Hung Kai Bank. Paribas would increase its stake in SHKS to 10 percent from 5 percent and cut its stake in SHKB to 25 percent from 30 percent.

## Malaysian to Sell Sime Darby Share

SINGAPORE — Malaysian Mining said Tuesday it will dispose of its 19.7-percent holding in Sime Darby to ensure adequate resources to finance its mining exploration and development programs.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

## Dollar Eases Amid Rumor Volcker Quit

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

WASHINGTON — The dollar fell on profit-taking Tuesday and gold attempted a rally as markets were jolted by a report that U.S. Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker had resigned. The Fed quickly denied that Mr. Volcker had quit.

Gold, struggling to recover from Monday's 2½-year low, traded as high as \$309 an ounce before falling to \$301 in New York. Dealers said they expected the downward trend to continue. "High Eurodollar interest rates and the expectation of a rise in U.S. interest rates have combined to push up the price of the dollar," one Swiss gold dealer said.

"This trend is expected to continue as investors desert gold for the dollar," he said.

On foreign exchange markets, the dollar was slightly lower, but dealers said the profit-taking "was long overdue." One dealer said he expects the dollar to remain strong. "Even if U.S. interest rates do not go higher, they still represent a good return in a safe currency," he said.

In London, gold closed at \$306.25, up from \$296.75. Despite the slight rise, Swiss gold dealers said they expected the downward trend to continue. "High Eurodollar interest rates and the expectation of a rise in U.S. interest rates have combined to push up the price of the dollar," one Swiss gold dealer said.

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In New York, the dollar slipped to 2,440 Deutsche marks, up to 2,450 Deutsche marks, down from its record high of 2,466 DM from Monday's close of 2,466 DM.

Federal Reserve Board spokesman Frank O'Brien said the rumors that Mr. Volcker had resigned "were absolutely untrue."

He said, "I do not know what is going on [with the market], but Mr. Volcker has not resigned."

Mr. Volcker has not responded.

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## Growth Forces Changes at Data General

(Continued from Page 9) It did this by filling orders from computer systems houses or original equipment manufacturers, and avoiding a major effort to sell directly to the customers.

Original equipment manufacturers, often small, entrepreneurial concerns, act as middlemen in the computer market by designing computer software, acquiring peripheral equipment and selling complete systems to their customers.

### Data Slow to Change

But by 1980, a growing number of customers were looking for ways to bypass the original equipment manufacturers and thereby avoid a markup on their computer systems. And while Data General's principal competitor, Digital Equipment Corp., responded quickly with a large sales and service organization, Data General was slow in meeting the demands of the changing market.

Barry J. Fidelman, who left his job as Data General's vice president and general manager of information systems in December, said, "Ed de Castro would have liked to reorganize the company sooner, but this had become a big company and it was hard to get any consensus about what should be done."

Mr. de Castro did restructure the company last year but not without dissension in the ranks. Some senior executives left because they were unhappy with their new jobs.

Others, whose compensation was tied to stock options in the company, left when Data General shares began a downward spiral.

Mr. de Castro maintains that the recent management shake-up was inevitable.

He said, "This company was built by people who operate best in a small, entrepreneurial environment. And that now we've grown larger, it's not surprising that some would look elsewhere."

The restructuring has left Data General divided into three divisions to handle product development and marketing in information systems, small business systems and technical products.

More important, sales and service have been beefed up. Data General salesmen, who had traditionally ranged over a broad variety of customers, are now assigned to specific territories to cultivate sales.

### Eurocurrency Interest Rates

## Bundesbank Hopeful On Current Account

### AT A GLANCE Data General

All dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data.

	March 13	1982	1981
Revenues	\$181,590	\$162,101	
Net Income	5,634	13,484	
Earnings per share	\$0.52	\$1.28	
Total Assets Sept. 26, 1981	1961	1960	
Revenues	\$736,842	\$853,857	
Net Income	50,663	54,690	
Earnings per share	\$4.78	\$3.20	

### Annual Areas of Business Contribution to fiscal 1981 revenues

	United States	Europe	Other foreign countries	Total assets, Sept. 26, 1981	Current liabilities	Stock price, June 18, 1982	N.Y.S.E. consolidated close	Stock price, 52-week range	Employees, Sept. 26, 1981	Headquarters
Contribution to fiscal 1981 revenues	65%	23%	8%							
United States	65%	23%	8%							
Europe				571,597	575,740	158,281	14,625	109-241	14,625	Westboro, Mass.
Other foreign countries										
Total assets, Sept. 26, 1981				571,597						
Current liabilities					575,740					
Stock price, June 18, 1982						158,281				
N.Y.S.E. consolidated close							14,625			
Stock price, 52-week range								109-241		
Employees, Sept. 26, 1981									14,625	
Headquarters										Westboro, Mass.

NYT

### IMF Says Backing Given to Romania

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The International Monetary Fund said Tuesday it had approved an economic program for the second year of a three-year standby credit arrangement for Romania.

In a statement, the fund said that in June, 1981, it approved a \$1.5 billion standby credit. The program became inoperative when Romania could not meet the conditions of the loan.

The IMF made no mention of extending new funds to Romania, but monetary sources said late Monday that about \$500 million would be released.

### COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

#### United States

Florida Power and Light		
Year	1982	1981
Revenue	3,110	2,560
Profits	245.54	187.72
Per Share	4.65	3.58
Heinz (H.J.)		
Year	1982	1981
Revenue	916.9	1,010
Profits	48.47	51.22
Per Share	1.03	1.12
4th Quar.		
Year	1982	1981
Revenue	3,480	3,570
Profits	1,728	1,608
Per Share	4.10	3.48
1981 per share restated to 2-for-1 split in September; other 1981 results restated for accounting purposes.		

June 22

## SWISS-KUWAITI BANK

### (BANQUE SUISSE-KOWEITIENNE) (AL BANK AL SWISSI AL KUWAITI)

Crédit Suisse has sold a minority holding of the Banque Industrielle et Commerciale de Crédit, Geneva, to a group of Kuwaiti-dominated financial institutions.

The Geneva banking establishment changed its trade name into Swiss-Kuwaiti Bank (Banque Suisse-Koweitienne - Al Bank Al Swisi Al Kuwaiti).

Its share capital amounting at present to SFr. 5,000,000.— is now 27% owned by Pearl Holding B.V., Rotterdam, a subsidiary of Pearl Holding (Luxembourg) S.A., and 3% by the Kuwaiti-French Bank, Paris.

Crédit Suisse retains a majority participation of 70%.

Pearl Holding is owned by:

—Pearl Investment Co., in Bahrain	40%
—Alridi Bank of Kuwait	20%
—Commercial Bank of Kuwait	20%
—Kuwait Real Estate Bank	20%

Whereas the Kuwaiti-French Bank is owned by:

—Pearl Holding (Luxembourg) S.A.	80%
—Crédit Industrial et Commercial	20%

The board of directors of the Swiss-Kuwaiti Bank is composed as follows:

Chairman;  
Deputy Chairman;  
Deputy Chairman;

Jean-Paul Aszkenasy (\*), Collonge-Bellerive,  
Muhsen Jaber Al-Sabah, Kuwait;  
William Wirth, Zurich;  
Hassan Maliki al-Jume, Kuwait;  
Jean-Louis Delachaux, Collonge-Bellerive;  
Philippe Dujaudin (\*), Paris;  
Oliver Paschoud (\*), Geneva;  
Wadie Saïeb, Egg near Zurich.

(\* Members of the executive committee.

The new bank is expected to start its operations on August 2nd, 1982, at the new premises:

2 Rue du Mont-Blanc - 1201 GENEVA.

\$18,435,000

## Overseas Private Equities N.V.

18,435 shares of the above Company, represented by 16,435 shares of Class A Capital Stock and 2,000 shares of Class C Capital Stock, of U.S. \$1,000 par value per share, have been privately placed with institutional investors in England, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Spain and Switzerland.

Overseas Private Equities N.V. will make direct equity investments in corporations in the United States, in association with Bessemer Securities Corporation.

Overseas Private Equities N.V. will be advised by Bessemer Trust Company, N.A. as its Financial Counselor and Bradford Associates as its Portfolio Consultant.

The undersigned has acted as agent for this placement.

Fahnstock & Co.

110 Wall Street  
New York, N.Y. 10005  
(212) 668-8000

5, Rue Gaillon  
Paris, France 75002  
266.01.20

June, 1982

**Chemical on International Banking:** Emerging markets. Expanding technologies. Development on a global scale. The rhythms of commerce are worldwide. And Chemical sets a rapid new tempo.

We're proud of the traditions that have put Chemical at the forefront of international business. And prouder still of the innovations that keep us there. Our ChemLink®/BankLink® network is the largest balance reporting and cash management system in the world. And we've just added a new ChemLink/Cedel module for Eurobond information and transactions.



We don't stop at being first—or best. We constantly advance the quality of our worldwide services. Look into the matchless performance of our Energy and Minerals Group, Foreign Exchange Advisory Service, Chemco International Leasing, International Investment Services, or any of our wide-ranging capabilities. Our new ideas mean new opportunities for you.

What Chemical has done yesterday, what we're doing today and what we're working on for tomorrow are all part of the tradition of giving you the very best banking service. It's a tradition that improves with innovation.

CHEMICAL BANK

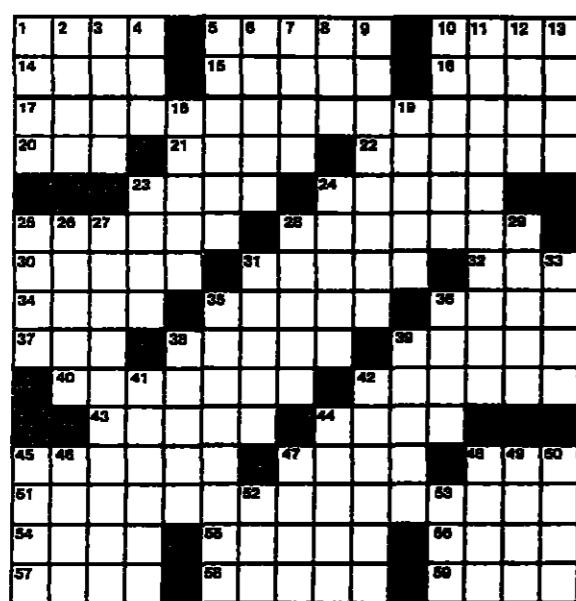
# Tradition shouldn't be the enemy of innovation.

CHEMICAL TAKES YOU BEYOND TRADITION.





## CROSSWORD



**ACROSS**

- 1 Baltic native
- 5 Glitter
- 10 Near Island
- 14 Roman emperor
- 15 Member of baseball's Hall of Fame
- 16 Greek letters
- 17 Taken in: "The Boys of Summer"
- 20 Eternally, to Keats
- 21 Soie de la Societe
- 22 Gouache
- 23 Wood blemish
- 24 Extant
- 25 Did some logrolling
- 26 Ancient galley
- 27 Willow
- 28 Shrewd, weapon
- 29 Ecclesiastical capes
- 30 Cordelia's father
- 31 Interjection
- 32 Plebe, e.g.
- 33 Rigid class distinction
- 40 "Valley of death" group
- 42 Complains
- 43 Wake
- 44 Word of encouragement

**DOWN**

- 1 Division of a leaf
- 2 Raison d'être
- 3 Norse god
- 4 Also
- 5 Troubadour's offering
- 6 Lamina
- 7 Sea birds
- 8 "The" thick on the Forge"; Kipling
- 10 Grecian
- 11 Its epilogue ends with "set me free"
- 12 Ripped
- 13 Stories since 1922
- 14 Ralph of slugging fame
- 15 "Out of the question!"
- 17 Nicholas or Peter
- 18 F.R.C. abbr.
- 19 Painter Paul Cezanne
- 20 Cupcake
- 21 Pork team
- 22 Italian wine city
- 23 Sale sign
- 24 "I'm not impressed"
- 25 Rod's partner
- 26 Son of Abraham
- 27 England's "Crouchback"
- 28 Chief Justice: 1836-41
- 29 Muse for Sappho
- 30 Framework
- 31 Chair and bustle
- 32 Bial, to a nonheathen
- 33 Vietnamese country
- 34 Colombian river
- 35 Outline
- 36 Other Rooms'
- 37 Frenchman, his hometown
- 38 "I AM" in the Dark"
- 39 College ath. group
- 40 Units of resistance
- 41 Double Existence
- 42 Existence
- 43 "I AM" type bag
- 44 "I AM" angle
- 45 United
- 46 Odontologist's concern

## WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
ALGARVE	22	72	15	41
ALGIERS	22	70	15	46
AMSTERDAM	24	70	15	46
ANKARA	24	75	6	42
ATHENS	24	84	28	57
AUCKLAND	12	59	11	32
BAGKOK	34	72	27	59
BEIRUT	22	62	12	41
BELGRADE	22	62	12	41
BERLIN	24	75	11	32
BOSTON	22	62	12	41
BUENOS AIRES	22	62	12	41
CAIRO	22	79	28	58
CANTON	23	73	17	35
CASABLANCA	23	73	17	35
CHICAGO	23	72	15	35
COPENHAGEN	17	64	5	46
CORDOBA DEL SOL	34	72	15	46
DAMASCUS	22	62	12	41
DUBLIN	13	55	10	38
EDINBURGH	13	55	8	46
FLORENCE	23	71	29	58
FRANKFURT	23	71	12	41
GENEVA	23	77	12	55
HARARE	22	72	9	48
HELSINKI	12	61	9	46
HONG KONG	31	88	28	58
HOUSTON	22	62	12	41
ISTANBUL	30	84	17	43
JERUSALEM	22	64	14	46
LAS PALMAS	27	81	28	68
LIMA	22	62	12	41
LISBON	23	73	8	42
LONDON	19	46	14	57

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

ADVERTISEMENT  
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

June 22, 1982

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the funds listed with the exception of funds which do not publish them. The following abbreviations and symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the I.M.F. (International Monetary Fund):

(d) Daily

(w) Weekly

(m) Monthly

(a) Annual

(n) Irregularly

(v) Variable

(p) Periodically

(f) Fund

(l) Listed Fund

(g) Listed Fund N.Y.

(h) Listed Fund L.N.Y.

(i) Listed Fund H.K.

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## OBSERVER

## Computer Feedbag

By Russell Baker

**NEW YORK** — It is a curiosity unexplained by science that Americans nowadays are born understanding computers. You constantly read of lots who have plugged into giant institutional computing systems and transferred millions of dollars to Swiss bank accounts or wiped out entire electronic filing systems.

As one who has never learned how to make my \$29 calculator do long division with a decimal point in the divisor I marvel at these prepubescent geniuses, but do not envy them.

They just happen to have been born at a time when most new babies came equipped with computer know-how. In a time long gone most children were born knowing how to kill an antelope with a harpoon spear. Nowadays hardly anybody can do that.

Still, the present case of the precocious computer generation raises questions that science has not addressed. What, for example, explains the generational shift in natural skills? Sixty years ago most American boys were born with an understanding of automobiles. It's my theory that this natural aptitude for the internal combustion engine was the reason the Axis was defeated in World War II.

In that highly motorized war every American unit had half a dozen men who, when things broke down, could get the wheels spinning or the tank tracks running again after 30 minutes of tinkering. This skill has now been almost entirely bred out of the American blood. Even licensed mechanics have trouble fixing a broken-down car in less than 48 hours.

Everybody says this is because our internal-combustion machinery is far more complicated than it used to be when grandfather could repair the tizzies at the curb with a screwdriver, a pair of pliers and a monkey wrench.

Well, it's complicated all right. The Army's new M-1 tank is so bewildering that if it breaks down in battle it will have to be sent back to the factory for repairs. But this,



New York Times Service

I suggest, is because the United States hasn't bred a new generation with natural understanding of mechanized complications.

Instead, it has bred a generation with a natural grasp of computers. Surely the average computer is far more complicated than the most baffling internal-combustion machine the Pentagon can devise, and yet youngsters so young they still think ice-cream sodas are better than vintage Bordeaux can fix the computer without consulting the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

For grandfather repairing his Ford at the curb, the automobile was a lot more complicated than the horse, a conveyance with which his father was expert.

When grandfather's daddy saw his boy walking toward the Model T with a pair of pliers, his natural impulse was to ask: "You going to pull its teeth?"

About that time great-grandfather found it was getting harder and harder to find anybody this side of the veterinarian who could repair his horse.

There was a historical basis for this, since the automobile could perform a lot of the same tasks as the horse if one first provided for it by creating a system of highways. It's my theory that history had reached a stage of development that cried out for highways, and the only way to get them was to produce the automobile.

The more puzzling question is why people who understand cars are no longer born and why so many people who understand computers are suddenly coming into production. The answer, I think, is that the computer is now ready to do everything that cars used to do. It has already made the drive-in movie obsolete. By making it possible to bank and shop in your own parlor, it will soon make it unnecessary for people to go to town.

Adolescents who once needed the car to get into trouble on Saturday night are already able to sit home and get into plenty of trouble by tapping into big fancy computers or flirting with felonies.

If my theory is correct and biology understands the trends of history before humans do, the explanation for the sudden flowering of computer whiz kids is quite simple. The computer is nothing more than an electronic modification of the horse.

An increase in so-called "love marriages."

By Terry Trucco

New York Times Service

**TOKYO** — Last fall, Mioko Enomoto became the most talked-about divorced woman in Japan.

In the long-running trial of former Premier Kakuei Tanaka, accused of receiving bribes from the Lockheed Corp., Mrs. Enomoto disclosed that her former husband, Toshio Enomoto, admitted he had accepted \$1.8 million on the premier's behalf.

Mrs. Enomoto's testimony became the talk of Japan, and opinion was sharply divided. Many men were critical of what they called "treachery," but a number of women cheered. They viewed Mrs. Enomoto's testimony as a form of revenge in this male-dominated country where divorce settlements are low and divorced women are often treated as outcasts.

The Constitution of 1946 guarantees equality of the sexes, but in practice, the Japanese have seldom acted as equals. Elderly women still walk a few paces behind their husbands, and women's salaries generally are half of those of men, according to figures for 1979 from the Ministry of Labor.

In the pre-war period, the adulteress was dead to society, but the divorced woman was considered even worse," says Fumiko Kanazumi, a lawyer who has handled divorce cases for nearly a decade. "She had failed as a wife, the one role a Japanese woman is expected to fulfill," Mrs. Kanazumi said.

"In the pre-war period, the adulteress was dead to society, but the divorced woman was considered even worse," says Fumiko Kanazumi, a lawyer who has handled divorce cases for nearly a decade. "She had failed as a wife, the one role a Japanese woman is expected to fulfill," Mrs. Kanazumi said.

## Divorce Rate Is Rising

Japan boasts one of the world's lowest divorce rates. United Nations figures for 1980 list 1.22 divorces per 1,000 Japanese, in contrast to 5.19 per 1,000 Americans.

While it can hardly be termed epidemic, Japan's divorce rate has risen steadily since 1965, and in the last decade the divorce rate has doubled. Last year, 154,000 couples decided to end their marriages, 13,000 more than in 1980. In 1981, 780,000 couples were married, 5,000 more than in 1980.

Some see the rising divorce rate as evidence of a breakdown in the structure of the Japanese family. Others contend that it shows a healthy improvement in the status of women. "Women are beginning to realize they don't have to continue in miserable marriages," said Yonko Madoka, a Tokyo marriage counselor and author of four books on divorce.

Women now file for 55 percent of the divorces, men initiate 35 percent, and parents, usually the wife's, instigate the remainder, according to 1978 figures, the most recent available from the Health and Welfare Ministry.

In part, these numbers reflect notable changes in women's attitudes toward marriage. Schooled for centuries in the Confucian principles of endurance and compliance, women were once expected to obey their fathers in childhood, their husbands in marriage and their children in old age. "Japanese girls would laugh at you if you suggested anything like that today," says Mrs. Madoka, who is divorced.

Women contemplating divorce expect to work, since financial settlements in Japan are notably low. Japan's largest divorce settlement was recorded in 1980, when a court ordered a Yokohama businessman to pay his estranged wife \$740,000. But the average divorce settlement — usually involving cash,

Terry Trucco  
Marriage counselor Madoka.

not property — is for less than \$4,350, and such settlements are most often made in one or two chunks, much like severance pay. Only 10 percent of the payments exceed \$25,000, and just 2.7 percent of all women who divorce receive alimony, according to 1978 figures from the Health and Welfare Ministry.

Like so much else here, tradition is largely the reason for the small settlements. A divorced woman was usually sent back to her family, which was expected to support her. Now fewer return home and instead support themselves and their children.

Child-care payments aren't much better than the settlements in 1978, more than half of Japan's divorced women provided all living expenses for their children, the Health and Welfare Ministry has reported.

"There's no precedent for higher settlements between divorcing couples, so the amount will probably continue to be small," said Mrs. Kanazumi.

Many divorced women say they sense job discrimination. Yukiko Hashimoto, a 29-year-old assistant secretary who was divorced two years ago and now uses her maiden name, recalled that she was interviewed by a number of companies after her divorce. "But they seemed disinterested in me as soon as I told them I was divorced," she said. Fluent in English, she eventually found a job with a U.S. company in Tokyo.

## Hard Workers

Yet some employers prefer to hire divorced women. Kyoshi Yawaza, editor of *Cosmo '82*, a Japanese science magazine, said she believes divorced women work harder. "Women just out of the university expect to get married in a couple years and are not serious about their careers," she said, "but a job means a lot to a divorced woman."

Many blame the government for the social stigma still surrounding divorce. Though a mutual-consent divorce is quick, easy and inexpensive, the government has actively discouraged divorce. Since 1949, Japan's Family Court has provided state-sponsored marriage counseling. But couples are never interviewed together, divorce is seldom offered as a solution, and the most frequent advice, usually for wives, is "garn batte" — "hang in there."

Japan's divorce rate is expected to continue to rise. Japanese women today have fewer children and are well educated. "Living just for your children is no longer enough," said Mrs. Madoka. "Women want companionship from their husbands, not just financial stability. Many Japanese men don't realize this."

Indeed, a second marriage is not a goal for many of Japan's divorced women. While a newspaper survey here found that many divorced men would like to remarry, a little more than half of the women interviewed were interested. Miss Hashimoto, for example, said that while she enjoys dating, she finds that most men want to remarry to get help with the house and children. "They want servants and slaves; it's very difficult to find a man who isn't looking for a wife," she said.

## PEOPLE

## Laker, Frost Divorces

Sir Freddie Laker, whose airline nose-dived into bankruptcy in February, was divorced by his American-born third wife, Patricia, who cited his alleged adultery with an unnamed woman, Lady Laker. 43, was granted an uncontested divorce in London in a five-minute hearing. She is believed to have custody of the couple's 4-year-old son, Fred Jr. Laker, 59, was divorced from his first wife, Jean, after 26 years of marriage in 1968 and from his second, Rosemary, in 1975, the year he married for the third time. . . . TV star David Frost and his actress wife Lynne Frederick have divorced after just 17 months of marriage. "They want it known that their divorce was entirely amicable and that there is no third party involved," said Michael Rosenberg, Frost's business partner and best man, who was instructed to break the news. "As to what went wrong, you will have to use your imagination." Frost, 43, and Frederick, 26, married in January, 1981, six months after Frederick's first husband, Peter Seeger, died of a heart attack. She inherited most of Seeger's \$7.2-million fortune. In February of this year, Frost lost the baby she was expecting. It was Frost's first marriage.

Leonard and Valentina Kondor, who defected from the Bolshoi Ballet in Los Angeles nearly three years ago, announced their first American tour for the fall of 1982. The couple danced Sunday night in New York at a benefit for the Jacqueline D. Pritzker Research Fund, for multiple sclerosis research. They are spending this year as principal guest artists with the Australian Ballet in Melbourne. The 1982 tour will start in Ottawa and continue with 15 appearances in Canada, then 40 in the United States. Dances will include both traditional and new works, some choreographed by Kozlov.

Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands says she appreciates the pomp surrounding her visit to the United States, but understands her country "cannot be expected to figure largely in your daily lives." The queen, on a goodwill tour of the country, was welcomed into the Los Angeles City Council chambers and received the keys to the city. In a speech to the World Affairs Council, she noted that 1982 is the 200th anniversary of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the Netherlands and the United States. "The treaty celebrates the longest uninterrupted peaceful relationship between the United States and any other foreign power," she told council members. Both countries revere the ideals of liberty and equality, she said.

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